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realizing that he had used this device too frequently in his early days, employed it but rarely in the period of his best speeches. In regard to hiatus Laurand points out that there is no inconsistency between Cicero's theory as set forth in *Orator* xliv. 150, in which he urges the avoidance of hiatus, and his practice as exemplified by such passages as *De Imperio Pompei* 51, where in the course of eight lines there are thirteen examples of a final followed by an initial vowel. For it was the orator's custom to blend the sounds of the two vowels (*vocales coniungere*). He did this in delivering an oration as regularly as in reading a poem. But the chief element in oratorical harmony was the clausula, and Laurand's discussion of this constitutes the most important part of his book (pp. 143-218). He shows that Cicero's use of clausulae accords with the principles laid down in the *Orator*. He does not set forth any new theories, but by his analysis and criticism of the work of Zielinski and others succeeds in bringing out forcibly the elements of truth that lie at the base of all the theories proposed. The treatment, which is characterized throughout by a sound common-sense not often found in discussions of this question, is easily the best introduction to the study of clausulae that we have.

The third book, which deals with the different kinds of style, is inferior to the other two; the material collected is less important and the treatment is sketchy.

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Das Plagiat in der griechischen Literatur. Von DR. EDWARD STEMPLINGER. Preisgekrönt von der Kgl. Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München (März, 1911). Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1912. Pp. vi+293.

The book was written, as we may say, to order; that is to say, to obtain the prize offered by the Munich Academy for a treatise on the following theme: "Plagiarism in Greek literature, investigated with regard to philological research, rhetorical and aesthetic theory, and the literary practice of antiquity." Agreeably to instructions the successful treatise falls into three parts: I, Ancient Philological Research Relative to Plagiarism; II, Rhetorical and Aesthetic Theories Respecting Plagiarism; III, Ancient Literary Practice.

Part I treats (1) of the sources of the literature dealing with κλοπαί, discussing in some detail the contributions of commentaries on individual authors, of books dealing with εὑρήματα, of personal polemic, of scholia and compilations, and of pseudepigraphic literature; (2) of the treatises περὶ κλοπῆς, whether referring to special authors or having a general scope, giving the texts of the well-known sections of Porphyry and Clement of Alexandria, and considering them with reference to their sources and their classifications. Part II discusses (1) the development of literary technique,

relating the theoretical evaluation of φύσις and τέχνη and the practice of the schools with the *traditio* (παράδοσις) of form and matter; (2) rhetorical training and the influence of rhetoric, reading, and paraphrase; (3) literary imitation (μίμησις) with its emphasis on form and relative indifference to matter, and the requirement of bettering one's instruction and the rules of stylistic μίμησις; (4) plagiarism in the strict sense. Part III treats (1) of the manner of indicating authorship or sources, (2) *verbatim* quotations, (3) free rendering, (4) unconscious borrowing. The upshot of it all is that, since there was neither a legal nor a clear moral recognition among the Greeks of rights of property in literary matters and since above all anything published was considered as thereby made *publici juris*, there really was no plagiarism; such reprobation as was felt toward the κλέπτῃς was that which one accords to the bungler, and the charge of plagiarism was generally prompted by animosity or by some other ulterior motive.

The book as a whole is useful, but there is much in it which is well nigh useless. Perhaps one ought in charity to phrase it differently, and say that the author did what seemed to be required of him, his not to reason why. If the subject had been treated in not to exceed one-third the number of pages, leaving the first part very much as it is (though that also might have been curtailed) and reducing the other parts to a bare outline statement with a few particularly interesting or illuminating instances or points by way of illustration thrown into footnotes, the service of the author would have been quite as great and the appreciation of the reader would certainly have been enhanced. As it is we receive elaborately spread before us morsels for the most part already tasted, with not enough that is fresh added to serve as an appetizer.

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Kleine Schriften. Von HERMANN USENER. Erster Band: Arbeiten zur griechischen Philosophie und Rhetorik. Grammatische und text-kritische Beiträge. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1912. Pp. vi+400.

This volume, edited by Professor K. Fuhr, is according to the prospectus the first of a series of four destined to contain Usener's opuscula and originally projected by the author's son-in-law, Professor A. Dieterich. Since the latter's premature death the execution of the plan has devolved upon others, pupils and friends of Usener's. Of the remainder, Vol. II is to contain the *Latina*; Vol. III, publications concerned with literary history, epigraphy, chronology, and book reviews; Vol. IV the lesser contributions to the study of religion. It is to be hoped that the remaining volumes will be promptly forthcoming.

In a brief preface Professor Rademacher sets forth the plans of the editors with regard to the publication of the opuscula and pays a warm tribute to the character, scholarship, and inspiring instruction of Usener,